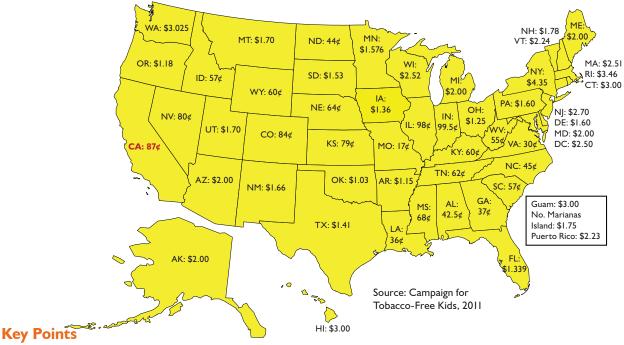
PRICE OF TOBACCO IN CALIFORNIA

According to the World Health Organization, the most effective method for reducing tobacco consumption is to increase the price of tobacco products through tax increases.



Raising tobacco prices is the single most effective way to reduce tobacco use, save lives and decrease health care costs.² Higher tobacco prices:

- Make tobacco products less affordable to youth and will discourage youth from starting smoking.
- Motivate those with a lower income to decrease tobacco consumption and redirect spending on food, shelter, education and health care. ^{1,3}
- Increase government revenues, even with reduced consumption. These revenues have been directed towards tobacco-related prevention and research programs that save lives and create jobs in states like California. 4.5

California's \$0.87 cent per-pack cigarette excise tax:6

- Is one of the lowest in the country, ranking 33rd in the nation;
- Is below the average state cigarette excise tax of \$1.34 per pack;
- Does not meet the per pack cigarette tax increase of \$1.50 per decade recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention²;
- Has not changed since 1999.

Information on this page was adapted from the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, 2010. For additional information, see the Campaign's website at http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/prices.

⁶ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, August 3, 2010/Eric Lindblom, for additional information see the Campaign's website at http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/prices. Sources: Orzechowski & Walker, Tax Burden on Tobacco 2009, media reports.





World Health Organization (WHO). WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2008: The MPOWER Package. Geneva: 2008. Available from www.who.int/entity/tobacco/mpower/mpower_report_full_2008.pdf.

²Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Taxation and Price: Essential Facts, CTCP Regional Forums.

³ U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Responses to increases in cigarette prices by race/ethnicity, income, and age groups—United States 1976-1993." Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 1998 July 31;47(29):605-9.

⁴Chaloupka, F. Tobacco Pricing and Price Manipulation - One Economist's Perspective, CTCP Los Angeles Regional Forum, January 20, 2011.

⁵van Walbeek C, "The economics of tobacco control in South Africa" [PHD thesis]: University of Cape Town; 2005